FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVISTS FACE SECURITY CHARGES

PY040044 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 3 Mar 81 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] (NA)--Federal Judge Martin Anzoategui will at 10:30 am today hear statements from the six human rights activists arrested last Friday for reportedly breaking National Security Law No 20,840, reliable sources said. Anzoategui's decision to interrogate the detainees, who were still being held incommunicado yesterday by the police, came after the latter's lawyers had made an appeal whereby, for reasons of security and greater guarantees, the accused be transferred urgently from police custody to the courts, the sources said.

Anzoategui took some time to make his decision, the sources added, as the lawyers representing the detainees went to his offices several times without being received. The six, Augusto Comte MacDonnell, a member of the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (APDH), top scientist Jose Federico Westerkamp, Emilio Mignone, a former education under-secretary, Boris Pasik, head of the Argentine Socialist Confederation, physical education teacher Carmen Lapaco and lawyer Marcelo Parili, were all arrested in raids last Friday on their offices or homes.

The arrests appear to be related to an investigation into the Legal and Social Studies Centre (CELS), an independent group of human rights lawyers. The police made another raid yesterday at the office of Peronist lawyer Vicente Leonidas Saadi on the corner of Talcahuano and Paraguay and later at his home, party sources said last night.

The sources said they believed the raids are linked with the arrests of the six human rights activists as Saadi participated recently at a meeting in Paris with some of them. There was still no official information on the arrests yesterday, but they were reportedly ordered by the metropolitan security headquarters for crimes related to the National Security Law and Article 244, concerning illegal actions against "the peace and security of the nation."

Article 244 sanctions offenders to between 6 months and 2 years' imprisonment for breaking into military establishments and taking away plans of their installations or fortifications. This situation was apparently clear after the raids last Friday and the arrests of the six, in that on the occasion the police are reported to have found compromising documents.

Support was extended to the detainees yesterday, relatives said, by several foreign embassies, including that of the United States, expressing their solidarity with the six and demanding their immediate freedom. Messages of solidarity were also sent from abroad by Amnesty International, the International League for Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights (CIDH).

Several political parties also demanded their immediate release in communiques and telegrams to the government and Anzoategui. Mignone is said to have participated early last month in a seminar held by the French senate in Paris on "The Enforced Disappearance of Persons" along with other Argentine representatives that included former President Arturo Illia.

CAMILION PREDICTS NO CHANGES IN FOREIGN POLICY

PY031831 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1840 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Feb (NA)--Oscar Camilion, Argentine ambassador to Brazil and foreign minister designate in Roberto Viola's government, today said that Argentine foreign relations under his administration will continue along "the same path outlined by the current stage of the process."

The future foreign minister said: "There are not too many drastic interruptions in foreign policy, not normally, therefore, I suppose that once we start, we will continue carrying out the programs started by our predecessors who are led by General Pastor."

Camilion refused to give any more details about his future policies "because, as you know, on matters of foreign policy, the foreign minister is the representative of the country's viewpoints and Argentine policies while he is holding that position."

He added: "It would be lack of respect on my part to refer to matters now being handled so well by Foreign Minister Pastor."

Camilion, in his first statement to NOTICIAS ARTENTINAS and the press at the Ezeiza Airport since he was confirmed as foreign minister, said that he was returning to Brasilia to continue the discussion of some pending problems regarding bilateral relations.

He added that this was his next to last visit as ambassador since he is coming back to Buenos Aires and then returning to Brasilia to officially say farewell to Itamaraty and government officials.

Asked about the decision on a Brazilian request for the lifting of the 20-percent tax on Brazilian imported products, Camilion said that "this is being negotiated at the respective commercial levels, but I have nothing new on this matter."

PREPARATORY MEETING OF ANTARCTIC NATIONS ENDS

PY040034 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 3 Mar 81 p 11

[Text] (NA)--A preparatory session for the 11th meeting of the countries who signed the Antarctic Treaty, to be held here on June 23, ended last night with the approval of an agenda.

According to a member of the Argentine delegation, which is the largest with 22 members, the question of exploration and exploitation of Antarctic minerals was the most contested point among the signers.

The agenda covers 19 points including exploration and exploitation of minerals, living Antarctic marine resources, perfecting telecommunications and compiling and distributing meteorological information, and the oil pollution of Antarctic waters.

The session has been going on in the Libertador Hotel for the last 7 days, presided over by Argentine Ambassador Angel Oliveri Lopez. with the participation of 75 delegates representing 23 nations, 13 of which signed the Antarctic Treaty in Washington on December 1, 1969.

Although the session finished yesterday after long debates, the group will meet again today to approve the entry of West Germany as a consultative body to the treaty.

PRESIDENT POSTPONES EUROPEAN TRIP, TO VISIT U.S.

PY031403 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1625 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Brasilia, 27 Feb (TELAM)--A Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman has disclosed that President Joao B. Figueiredo's visits to the FRG, Romania and The Vatican, scheduled for the first 6 months of this year, have been postponed until the end of 1981. According to Brazilian diplomatic sources, the trip was postponed because his visit to the United States has been confirmed for the same time Figueiredo will probably take advantage of his visit to the United States, where he will meet with President Ronald Reagan, to visit Ecuador. The Brazilian president's visit to Ecuador is being arranged by a diplomatic delegation from Itamarty Palace now in Quito.

ARGENTINA WITHDRAWS SURTAX ON BRAZILIAN IMPORTS

PY031920 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Feb 81 p 12

[Excerpt] Brasilia--After more than a month of negotiations involving high-level meetings between technicians from both countries, the Brazilian Government has been officially told that Argentina has decided to withdraw the 20-percent surtax imposed on a number of manufactured goods exported by Brazil. The issue was still pending until the end of last week, because the Argentine-Brazilian joint commission that was organized to discuss the problem, concluded its meetings without reaching any decision. But with the end of this situation, government technicians hope that Brazilian exports to Argentina will become normal again. Brazil reached the point of sending Benedito Moreira to Argentina last week. Moreira is the main executive director of the Bank of Brazil Foreign Trade Department, CACEX, and he was surprised in Buenos Aires by the extension of the surtax to 20 other Brazilian products.

BRAZIL, SOVIET UNION NEGOTIATING ECONOMIC PACKAGE

PY031840 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] Brazil and the Soviet Union are negotiating an economic package which is estimated at $2 million. This information, which was disclosed in Brasilia, adds that the Brazilian-USSR joint commission will meet in Moscow from 7-9 March. The negotiations also include the arrival of technicians to install a gasification system in the Santa Catarina coal mines. The package also provides for the supply of Soviet petroleum. The supply will start with an initial shipment of 50,000 barrels per day and will increase progressively until it reaches 100,000 barrels per day. The joint commission will also discuss Soviet participation in the development of the national oil shale program and in the construction of three hydroelectric plants of the Sao Paulo Electric Company, CESP, on the Parana River. [Words indistinct] the trip of Planning Minister Delfim Neto to the Soviet Union until the month of September.

SOVIET EXPERTS TO ASSIST IN ALCOHOL PLANT

PY031943 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Feb 81 p 19

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--The Agriculture Ministry's Coke and Alcohol from Wood Company [COALBRA--coque e alcool de madeira] will install its first productive plant in Uberlandia, Minas Gerais, with the assistance of Soviet experts, the company's President Sergio Mota reported yesterday. Mota added that the companies that are to supply capital goods and the engineering companies that are to build the plant must be chosen next month and that the work must begin within the next 60 days. According to Mota, "the Brazilian capital goods industry is in a position to supply 100 percent of the material to be used in the plant." The Uberlandia plant should produce 30,000 liters of alcohol from wood per day during the second half of 1982, with a capacity to expand by another 30,000 liters per day.

PINOCHET AUTHORIZES MASS RALLY FOR 11 MARCH

PY031911 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Relay from Government House by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] The minister secretary general of the government today held a meeting with the president of the 11 March command who was told Pinochet's opinion on the request made by 50 leaders to hold a massive demonstration in support of the chief of state at the start of a new constitutional term on 11 March. At the end of the meeting the government official said that the chief of state expressed his recognition of the request made by the people in general and that this spontageous attitude was also discussed with the interior minister. Therefore, a mass demonstration has been authorized in front of La Moneda Palace on 11 March. At the same time, all the necessary information has been conveyed to the Santiago mayor in order to take the necessary measures.

MPR CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR RECENT ATTACKS

PY022212 Paris AFP in Spanish 1648 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] Santiago, 1 Mar (AFP)--The leftist Resistance Popular Militia (MPR) today claimed responsibility for a wave of attacks that took place in recent hours in this capital and in the city of Concepcion, in southern Chile. Through telephone calls and written messages addressed to communications media, the MPR claimed responsibility for fires that damaged a sawmill in Concepcion, a large store and an exhibit house of a real estate company in Santiago. The MPR also claimed to have placed burning tires on a street of the western district of Santiago while spreading antigovernment pamphlets in the same place. The self-styled militia, which apparently follows the Marxist leadership of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), claimed to have perpetrated 120 violent attacks against the government of President Pinochet in 1980, including 13 holdups and armed attacks which claimed the lives of 11 persons.

OCCUPANTS OF AUSTRIAN EMBASSY LEAVE PEACEFULLY

PY022149 Paris AFP in Spanish 0342 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile 27 Feb (AFP)--It has been reported here that the nine persons who had peacefully occupied the Austrian Embassy in Santiago, Chile, 20 days ago, left the building tonight. The group occupied the diplomatic mission to protest the government officials' treatment of some 100 political prisoners held in Chilean jails as common criminals, according to their reports.

U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY WALTERS CONCLUDES VISIT

PY281433 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Vernon Walters, special envoy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan, left for Panama last night. He said that the United States is not going to tolerate countries outside the continent using force to overthrow established governments in the Americas. During a brief analysis of his stay in Santiago, he said he was well received, and he dismissed a Washington political estimate that his tour was a failure.

CORVALAN ADDRESSES 27 FEB SESSION OF CPSU CONGRESS

For Moscow reportage on the speech by Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, at the 27 February session of the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow, see the supplement to the 2 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT entitled "Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress," No 040, Supp 005.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANSWERS PERUVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PA030416 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 0028 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Foreign Ministry press communique issued 2 March]

[Text] The Ecuadorean foreign minister has commented on the statement made today by the Peruvian foreign minister and said this was intended to please Peruvian public opinion. I understand this well, Foreign Minister Barrera said, but it should not contradict, with untimely words, the spirit of the negotiations by the military chiefs.

The minister said Vice Admiral Jorge Dubois, Peruvian representative at the negotiations, according to news dispatches from Lima, specified that the talks deal with demilitarization of the border region and not with the protocol or the placing of boundary markers.

The Peruvian foreign minister knows well that these matters are being discussed by the military chiefs with the cordial cooperation of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States.

Foreign Minister Barrera was also surprised at the legal interpretations of his Peruvian colleague, who would like to place boundary markers unilaterally in a region that has not been delimited. This is not considered within legal precepts nor within the actions of states.

Naturally, he said, Ecuador is not rebelling against legal and peaceful proceedings, and the fact that it appealed to the OAS and accepted the presence of friendly countries and their participation at the military negotiations is proof of this. What is more, during the talks, Ecuador has followed and will follow the decisions of the OAS consultative meeting and the proposals of the four friendly countries. It will accept future decisions if they are not the result of any kind of pressure.

PANAMA WORKERS WON'T SERVICE MILITARY-LADEN SHIPS

PA031531 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Panamanian maritime workers have decided not to render services to any ships trying to pass through the Panama Canal while carrying military supplies, the Ecuadorean Federation of Maritime and Port Workers has reported.

Leaders Humberto Anaya and Vicente Moscoso said that during a tour of Panama, Aruba, and Venezuela, they warned workers about the danger of a Peruvian attack on Ecuador based on Peru's military superiority. They disclosed that during a meeting in Panama with leaders Julio Hassan, Carlos Robolt and Manuel Barrios, it was agreed that despite the neutrality to be observed regarding ships' passage through the canal, the workers will not render services to ships carrying military equipment.

Anaya said that the objective is to prevent conflicts or wars among the countries of of this continent. He criticized what he described as a warmongering attitude on the part of Julio Cruzado, president of the Confederation of Workers of Peru, whom he accused of inciting his government to take military action against Ecuador.

PERUVIAN, ECUADOREAN DELEGATIONS RESUME TALKS

PY040004 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2309 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Lima, 3 Mar (LATIN)--Peruvian and Ecuadorean military delegations today met for their fifth round of talks related to the border conflict which led to armed clashes last month.

According to the Peruvian Government news agency, the talks were resumed today in the Ecuadorean border city of Huaquillas and continued in Tumbes, Peru.

The talks had been suspended yesterday to allow the military spokesman to report to their respective governments about a draft agreement formally implementing the cease-fire.

The head of the Peruvian delegation, Vice Adm Jorge Dubois, has refused to say whether President Fernando Belaunde Terry had approved the draft or not. However, he did tell the journalists that the parties are favorably inclined toward a definite agreement.

HONDURAN OFFICIAL IN PERU: NOTES ARMS SMUGGLING

PA271821 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0216 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Text] Lima, 26 Feb (EFE)--Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, Honduran foreign secretary, said on arriving here today that "heavy smuggling of weapons" by communist countries exists in Central America.

The Honduran secretary stated that communist intervention in El Salvador "is a real danger to the other Central American countries."

He noted that as far as Honduras is concerned an investigation showed that a sizeable amount of contraband is going to El Salvador. It involves all kinds of weapons, Colonel Elvir Sierra reported, from single weapons to support materiel made in communist countries.

Elvir Sierra came to Lima to attend tomorrow, together with Alejandro Gomez, Salvadoran under secretary of foreign affairs, the closing of the mediation office which arranged for peace between the two nations last year.

The Honduran foreign secretary said that he was optimistic about the solution to the border issue between the two nations, an issue still pending over an area of 450 square km.

Existing joint committees of Honduras and El Salvador have 5 years to reach a final settlement, according to the peace treaty.

Elvir Sierra, who will meet his Peruvian counterpart, Javier Arias, today or tomorrow voiced concern over the current conflict between Peru and Ecuador and indicated that the inter-American system has appropriate mechanisms for the peaceful solution of problems.

LOPEZ PORTILLO INAUGURATES SOVIET EXHIBITION

FL031203 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0420 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Mar (NOTIMEX)--President Jose Lopez Portillo has asserted that much progress can be made on international friendship and peace if the sovereignty and internal affairs of countries are respected. The president made this statement when commenting on the message which Supreme Soviet Chairman Leonid Brezhnev sent to Mexico. The message was released during the president's visit to the USSR exhibition which he inaugurated at the national auditorium tonight.

Lopez Portillo said: "We have expressed gratitude for the message, which seems to us to be very important given the political occasion in which it was sent, and it contains wishes of peace and friendship between peoples, and this gives us much encouragement."

For his inauguration of the USSR exhibition, the president of the republic was welcomed by Ivan I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Moments before cutting the ribbon, the president ate bread and salt offered to him by a young Russian girl attired in typical dress.

The chief executive toured the exhibition and signed the distinguished visitors' log, where he wrote the following message: "An important example of the work and development of the USSR, a demonstration of peace and respect featured by friendship among all the world's peoples, and this honors us very much."

FOREIGN SECRETARY HOSTS ISRAELI COUNTERPART

FL030249 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0209 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Mar (NOTIMEX)--The ongoing warlike conflicts are the result of growing tensions between the superpowers, which is why the international panorama does not look optimistic, Foreign Secretary Lic Jorge Castaneda stated today during a banquet he hosted in honor of Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

The Mexican foreign secretary said that the Central American and Caribbean problem can be solved through the strict observance of the principle of nonintervention and by avoiding the internationalization of the Salvadoran conflict, which still exhibits signs of a typical internal conflict. He noted that the Salvadoran conflict is a fundamentally political problem and that it can be solved through exclusively political means.

Lic Castaneda stated that peace in the Middle East can only be attained by the voluntary decision of the sides in the dispute to accept the juridical authority of the United Nations.

Mexico believes that Israel has the right to a full national existence and, consequently, to occupy its own territory with secured and recognized borders. Likewise, the Mexican Goverment believes that it is the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to achieve the rank of a national state with its own territory and secured borders.

The foreign secretary noted that Mexican policy does indicate or attempt to seek a mechanical point of balance between the Israeli and Arab positions, but it is aimed at the correct application of the norms and principles governing in each of the aspects of this problem.

On another subject, Lic Castaneda said that Mexico feels a sincere esteem for the Israeli people and congratulates itself for the good understanding it has with the State of Israel, because the bilateral relations are excellent and because the statements on differences made in the multilateral arena are respectful.

The two governments recognize the advantages in this way of speaking and we have confidence, the Mexican foreign secretary pointed out, that it will be useful in finding new paths toward the peace we all desire.

PRD LEADER GONZALEZ ADDRESSES SOCIALIST MEETING

PA022029 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 2 Mar 81 p 17

[Speech by Gerardo Gonzalez, secretary general of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], during the opening session of the international Social Democratic conference in Panama]

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Party is pleased to give a warm welcome to such prominent representatives of the struggle for freedom and democracy in Latin America and the world. Geography and history have made our country a meeting place for cooperation among men from all over the planet. However, at times Panamanians have had to host many guests imposed on us. We have not always had the opportunity to welcome meetings at which, such as this one today, gather the most outstanding representatives of the contemporary thinking and effort to find fairer and more workable solutions to the major conflicts of today's world.

Even though our party is not part of the international Social Democratic organization, but just occasional observers at congresses and other events to which you have been kind enough to invite us, we can voice solidarity with the goals of this meeting. In fact, we share many of your concerns over the current international and regional situation, and we feel the same need to find fair and constructive solutions.

There are two reasons for this meeting to be held in Panama. On the one hand, a revolutionary process has been undertaken in this country which introduced in time and at a low social cost the socioeconomic changes needed to guarantee the basis for its integral development into full independence and a fairer and more equitable social system. In addition to those basic changes, we are now trying to intitutionalize the democratic achievements made. It need not be mentioned that this advance toward independence, integral development and social justice has triggered resentment in certain formerly privileged groups which are trying to engineer a counterrevolutionary revenge.

On the other hand, the neighboring area is experiencing the heart-rending tensions of an extended social and political crisis, resulting from the persistence of traditional, archaic and repressive power structures which bring uncontrolled profit to small, arrogant and dictatorial oligarchies which mercilessly exploit the majority of the people.

The pockets of conflict all around us in Central America and the Caribbean can only cause us concern. This is especially sensitive if we bear in mind that one of the most precious parts of our soil is still experiencing the forcible presence of foreign bases and troops which, contrary to our belief in neutrality and to the pacts entered into on the matter, are involved in interventionist tasks in other parts of the region. That places the effects of these conflicts under our roof against our will. There are still a few senseless individuals who want to trump-up and justify some kind of unpatriotic alliance between the privileged local groups of yesteryear and foreign interventionist interests.

All this compels one to make some considerations on this meeting's agenda, which we regard as fundamental. Faced with problems such as those of El Salvador, Central America and the Caribbean, the leaders, political organizations and nations represented here should come up and air very responsible views and opinions. More specifically, we cannot lose sight of the fact that the new U.S. administration is still engaged in a domestic campaign against the image of the Carter administration and that, therefore, its intention is still to get back at what it deems to be its "weak points" in Latin America: namely, the Panama Canal treaties, Nicaragua, Grenada, the halting of human rights violations, and so forth. This involves restoring the pretorian image of U.S. policy at the turn of the century.

One of the arguments most often voiced in the current mass propaganda, preparatory to more tragic mistakes which may come later, concerns the alleged gun running. In truth, in Central America a historic problem has not been the short supply of weapons but, on the contrary, their abundance in the hands of the local armies. In this sense, an agreement must be reached among all the parties in question so that they will refrain from sending any more weapons to the area. But it must be fulfilled by all the interested parties without exluding those accusing others of gun running.

When people see that weapons are being supplied to their traditional enemies, with great imagination and courage they find ways and means to obtain them as well. After revolutions and important wars such as in Indochina, Africa and the Middle East, it has become easier in the markets of weapons and foreign exchange in some nations to buy a machinegun than a plow.

No one doubts the efficiency of the electronic espionage constantly carried out by the U.S. and Soviet satellites. The proof of some of those transshipments of weapons is apparently there. However, one must ask: Who programs those detectors? Who selects the material that is subsequently published or hidden, as the case may be? It would be interesting to see the photographs obtained from the Guatemalan border and to ask the operators of those satellites if they have photographed some arms traffic between Guatemala and El Salvador. In the U.S. case, it would be interesting to ask if they have photographed the movements toward Central America that are carried out from the military bases in the neutral territory of Panama.

Therefore, we are all clear as to what is truly occurring. Therefore, those who support one or the other opposing side should promise to work for a solution through negotiation. There is no doubt that those who can organize the complex operations needed to send weapons have the necessary capacity to find that solution.

Regarding the problems of our continent, no one is authorized to take unilateral measures without consulting the countries and leaders who are known to have wise opinions and views. Nevertheless, we are worried that since 4 November, it seems that no one in the United States thinks in a positive manner. It seems that the problem of world peace is viewed there only in the terms of the degree of reprisals that must be taken.

However, it must not be forgotten that if the countries accused of supplying arms to those who oppose the armed forces are not offered a hope but are only threatened with reprisals; they are in fact being forced to continue supplying those arms, even as an imperative for their survival.

One must declare that the great struggle of the Central American peoples is the result of many decades and generations and that no sector should unilaterally take the responsibility of destroying it and throwing it overboard. There are no good or bad interventions: all of them are interventions. One cannot permit intervention in Central America, not even to fight malaria.

However, since this struggle is the expression of a broad process of social change that cannot be halted, it is obvious that the maintenance of the status quo cannot be the basis of any agreement. The so-called military "solution" will cost huge numbers of human lives and resources and will not be able to stop history.

There is not, nor will there be, social peace without social peace, nor stability without overall development with the participation of all and for the good of all. There is no peace without change and when the big reasons behind a crisis accumulate, the achievement of peace demands great changes.

It seems that no one is thinking about what degree of solution must be achieved. Apparently we are all thinking more on what degree of reprisals must be taken. The democratic forces have the duty to help solve the problem and not to produce motives for intervention.

That is why we believe that effective solutions cannot be achieved in time with the exclusion of some of the parties in conflict. In the current crisis, it must be admitted that if the Salvadoran Government claims its legitimacy to govern the country, this legitimacy is also held by the Revolutionary Democratic Front that includes an important part of Salvadoran society. No one can or should describe himself as the sole legitimate force, because there are large groups of people defending their legitimacy.

Everything indicates that in this hemisphere Social Democracy has become the alternative of the underdeveloped and dependent countries in the face of the United States and the other hegemonic powers. For the first time in history, there seems to be a move of the periphery toward the center. Nevertheless, in Latin America, European Social Democracy must bear in mind the particular conditions and specific difficulties in which our efforts are carried out.

At the same time, one must bear in mind that at the government level this new opening of Europe toward the Third World creates important contradictions between what the Europeans and the United States are working toward at this time. Therefore, we should safeguard Social Democratic unity in Latin America even above the sectorial positions of the various leaders and organizations that face various local problems. In this way, along with the other democratic parties and forces, Social Democracy can fight for democracy, freedom, social justice and peace.

These are some of our basic views on some of the important subjects that you will discuss during your brief stay in our country. We hope that you will bear them in mind as such, that is, as impartial ideas that have the merit of a principle, since they are the result of the analysis of our experiences in this small but coveted and volatile corner of the contemporary world.

Receive our cordial welcome and the assurance that we are honored to have such distinguished guests among us. We will be pleased to contribute to the success of the magnanimous objectives of this meeting.

Thank you very much.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING RELEASES DOCUMENT

PA030226 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] The Latin American Committee of the Socialist International has issued a document on the situations in several Latin American countries. The document will be signed today by officials and political parties present in this capital. The document was prepared during the meeting of Latin American and European socialists in Panama City over this past weekend on a search for a peaceful way out of the crisis in El Salvador.

During the meeting, former FRG Government chief Willy Brandt was proposed as mediator between President Reagan and the Salvadoran factions. The document states that there is great concern over U.S. policy, which has been characterized as militarist and aggressive toward the peoples' right to self-determination. The document states that the old oligarchic and dictatorial system is dying in Central America to make room for popular participation and pluralism.

According to the document, Nicaragua is making important achievements in literacy, political pluralism and the defense of human rights in spite of the campaigns unleashed against the country.

After noting that the struggle of the Salvadoran people for liberation is turning into an East-West confrontation, the Socialist International document calls for a political solution and proposes Willy Brandt as mediator in the conflict.

The document states: We condemn the Guatemalan military dictatorship that has brought death to more than 5,000 Guatemalan citizens in 2 years. The document praises the struggle of the Guatemalan Socialist Party and the united opposition movements.

The document asks the Honduran Government to remain neutral in the conflicts in the Central American area.

The Socialist International states it shares the concern of the Democratic Revolutionary Party and the Government of Panama over U.S. violations of the canal treaties.

The document states support for the revolutionary process promoted in Grenada by Maurice Bishop and for the Labour Party of Michael Manley [as heard] in Jamaica, the goals of the Uruguayan Democratic Convergence, a political group, and asks President Reagan to reject the goals of the Uruguayan military men to remain in power forever.

The document notes that the restructuring of the Garcia Meza government in Bolivia does not change the dictatorial structure of the administration. The Socialist International calls for the international isolation of the present Bolivian regime.

The document asks the Argentine military junta to lift restrictions on human rights and to free political prisoners. It asks the Chilean Government to respect the lives of persons arrested and sentenced during wartime. The document rejects the forthcoming Chilean constitution.

The Socialist International asks that bilateral conflicts in Latin America--Peru-Ecuador, Argentina-Chile--be moved toward a mediation process that will prevent any armed conflict.

The socialist document concludes by stating sympathy for the Spanish people, who were able to prevent a fascist threat from rightist military groups.

Dominican Official Interviewed

PA030424 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1715 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Interview with Socialist International official Francisco Pena Gomez, of the Dominican Republic, on 1 March in Panama City--recorded]

[Text] [Pena Gomez] This has been a very successful and fruitful meeting. I believe it has been the beginning of an active process of contacts and [word indistinct] of the Socialist International and its leaders toward a solution to the Salvadoran problem. We are going to work on an initiative aimed at activating and making stronger this mediation role that the Salvadoran revolutionary forces have bestowed upon us.

[Question] Sir, Point 7 of the declaration you have made public tacitly recognizes the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador. Is this a political position acknowledging the FDR as the specific way out for the situation in that country?

[Answer] The National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] is the party that is a member of the Socialist International. However, MNR chairman Companero Guillermo Ungo is also chairman of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and the Socialist International has had relations with that group of the Salvadoran democratic forces since its creation. They have participated as observers, not as members but as observers, in our session and meetings.

[Question] However, that position leaves one of the parties out.

[Answer] What party is that?

[Question] The government--the present Salvadoran Government.

[Answer] We have to establish a difference. A party that is a member of our institution is part of the FDR. Regarding the contacts to be made, there is no discrimination. We are going to speak with all the parties involved in the conflict.

[Question] Sir, as a result of this meeting, what step will the Socialist International adopt next to find a specific solution to the Salvadoran problem?

[Answer] We will establish contact with the parties involved in the conflict to examine possibilities that could lead effectively to a solution to the traffic situation.

[Question] If we speak of conclusions, what have the conclusions of the meeting been?

[Answer] We have been able to break the impasse in the Salvadoran situation. We have had two positive achievements: First, now the finding of a political solution to the crisis in El Salvador is the prevailing posture. A military solution has been moved to a secondary role: that is, the Salvadoran revolutionary movement, with our support, will seek a political formula. This is very important because this represents a preview to a fixed deadline and a quick end--a fixed deadline, in the near future, for the tragedy in that country. This is the first thing. The second thing is that the Salvadoran revolutionary forces support a pluralist and democratic solution. Up to now the enemies of the Salvadoran revolution had been accusing the Salvadoran revolutionaries of seeking an extremist and antidemocratic solution. This position serves to reject such accusations.

[Question] Thank you, Mr Francisco Pena Gomez.

GOVERNMENT HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF ARMS EXPORTS

PA021900 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] In an exclusive statement for LA PRENSA, Gilma Noriega de Jurado, deputy minister of government and justice, said that "this Ministry and the national government have no knowledge of the alleged export of arms to Central American countries."

The deputy minister said that there are several business firms in Panama that sell arms. She mentioned Agencias Industriales; Casa Siu; Decasa; El Cazador; Ferreteria Young, which is a branch of Casa Siu; Odin; Tidinsa; and Centro de Tiros y Deportes, S. A.

She pointed out that these companies, all legally established in Panama, import weapons for personal defense, for hunting and for the protection of businesses. The use and purchase of weapons in Panama, according to the deputy minister of government, is regulated by Decree 354 of 1948, implemented by President Domingo Diaz' administration. She said that this decree is currently being updated.

The deputy minister of government and justice explained that in Panama, military weapons cannot be privately owned and that those that do exist are in the process of being registered by collectors. She also said that the number of persons who possess weapons in Panama increased considerably because of the registration of arms by persons residing in the Panama Canal area.

However, Deputy Minister of Government and Justice Gilma Noriega de Jurado admitted that the authorities in this country are not very strict in connection with the control and use of arms and, according to her, the government would like to establish adequate controls.

She said that, currently, a fee is paid for registration, which is for protection purposes, and she added that steps are being taken to set up a computer system.

She said that, at the present time, the companies turn in a report listing the persons to whom arms and ammunition is sold and that the importation of arms is only permitted when supplies are about depleted.

She said that, in her opinion, there has not been a very fluid sale of arms. She supported this statement by pointing out that 19,586 arms had been sold in 1980 in Panama and that it is very possible that, by now, the number could have increased to some 40,000. [paragraph as published]

She said that none of the commercial establishments in Panama exports arms and that she does not know if companies dedicated to this practice are established in the Colon Free Zone.

She confirmed that any commercial operation to export would have to be clandestine, getting around the controls of the Ministry of Government and Justice. She said that neither the Ministry nor the national government have knowledge that arms are being exported. She considered that reports to this effect circulating at the international level are speculative since, if any positive proof existed, it would already have been presented by the persons involved.

The deputy minister of government and justice said that in recent years, there has been a proliferation of weapons with gases, which have entered the country illegally. Many of these arms have been used to put persons to sleep and then rob their homes, the deputy minister concluded.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE WILLING TO GO ANYWHERE TO SEEK SOLUTION

PA032059 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 3 Mar 81 pp 3, 23

[Text] Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary government junta, has announced to the foreign press his decision to meet with the Socialist International to seek a political solution to the Salvadoran drama.

Duarte also said he is prepared to travel anywhere in the world to open talks with the Salvadoran extremist groups through representatives of the Socialist International. He said that the Salvadoran Social Democrats "are suffering from an ideological aberration." This is the way the president of the Salvadoran revolutionary junta described the offer made last week in Panama by members of the Socialist International to mediate the Salvadoran conflict. Salvadoran politicians recall that last week Guillermo Ungo, chairman of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], said in Mexico that he would not meet with Duarte to seek a solution to the country's problems.

It is felt that Duarte's willingness to meet with the Socialist International opens a possibility of solution to the Salvadoran conflict. Duarte said: "I am prepared to talk with the international Social Democrats because I feel it is a democratic force in the Western world."

Duarte stressed that the Salvadoran Social Democrats have lost sight of what social democracy means and the goals of justice and democracy, which can only be achieved with the participation of the people. It has been learned in El Salvador that Sweden's Bernt Carlsson, secretary general of the Socialist International, has said that the leading Salvadoran leftist groups have accepted the mediation offered by the world organization of social democratic parties. Carlsson will meet today with State Department officials to offer mediation by Willy Brandt and make arrangements for talks with Ronald Reagan's government.

It has been learned that Ungo said the FDR's position will be announced through mediators from now on.

DUARTE REPORTEDLY UNDECIDED ABOUT TRIP TO EUROPE

PA032132 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 3 Mar 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Jose Napoleon Duarte, president of the revolutionary government junta, told newsmen at the presidential house during the ceremony in which Roberto Gustavo Suazo Domi, Honduran ambassador to El Salvador, presented his credentials yesterday morning, that so far there is nothing definite about his trip to Europe.

Regarding Duarte's trip to Europe, which has been fully covered by international and local news media, Duarte told newsmen only that "I am still thinking about it."

In the meantime, newsmen are complaining about the lack of cooperation from the presidential house so that they can do their jobs, which is to keep the Salvadoran people abreast of events at this crucial time.

MAJOR D'ABUISSON CALLS FOR ALL-MILITARY JUNTA

PA040222 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0122 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 3 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Retired Major Roberto d'Abuisson, who was accused last year of leading an extreme right coup, said today in a clandestine press conference that the Salvadoran Government junta has "communist tendencies" and that he was in favor of a completely military junta.

"El Salvador needs a new junta, completely military. The United States would not oppose this new regime which would definitely eliminate the guerrillas and communism," the major said.

D'Abuisson was charged with leading an attempted rightist coup, although Salvadoran authorities later "did not find evidence against him" and he was released. He left El Salvador shortly after and visited the United States, Guatemala and Argentina.

The retired officer is the founder of the Broad Nationalist Front [Frente Amplio Nacionalista--FAN], which had the support of overthrown President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero.

"There is much communism among the military," d'Abuisson said. "Proof of this is the nationalization of banks, the agrarian reform project and the socialization of businesses. This is throttling the free market, since Marxism takes all and does not share anything," d'Abuisson added in his clandestine news conference held somewhere in western El Salvador.

"I am no rightist," the officer said. "I am a nationalist. I do not know anything about the death squad (an extreme right terrorist organization). I only know it is part of the government's psychological warfare against the people. The murderers are members of the government and of the nationalist Democratic Organization [ORDEN]."

D'Abuisson also said that "March is very interesting month." Asked if there would be a white coup d'etat (without violence), he replied, "You said that, not I."

D'Abuisson congratulated "the Salvadoran people for not bowing to terrorism and for behaving in an exemplary manner during the offensive launched by the Salvadoran left."

NEWSPAPER SUGGESTS U.S. AID WITHOUT CONDITIONS

PA030120 San Salvador THE NEWS-GAZETTE in English 1-7 Mar 81 p 4

[Editorial: "The 11 March Deadline"]

[Excerpts] The subversive aggression in El Salvador has been defeated. It has reverted to the hit and run terrorist tactics in which the Salvadoran guerrillas excel. They will continue to ambush, sabotage, assault and cause trouble. However, they are conceded the possibility of a victory only in the fanciful imagination of foreign newsmen, who risk their lives for interviews with guerrilla leaders to serve as dupes for the boastful propaganda.

The U.S. war propaganda offensive to cut off arms and supplies for the subversives is the death knell. Very shortly they will have to negotiate or perish.

The deadline is 11 March. The government has announced that the subversives have until 11 March to take advantage of the amnesty decree. After that the armed forces has announced there will be no quarter. Within a few weeks the issue will no longer be military one of controlling violence. It will be political and economic.

Now the United States has the opportunity of contributing as much to the solution of El Salvador's political and economic problem as it has to the problem of violent aggression. But it can do so only by abstaining from any more "made in Washington" political and economic solutions.

El Salvador requires economic aid, but it should be given without any political strings attached.

The slightest pressure exercised to favor either side could tip the balance and cause dissatisfaction. At this turning point there should be absolute neutrality by the United States so that the future economic system of El Salvador will have the approval and support of the majority; something that has never before happened here. This will assure permanence and stability. It will also do much to preclude any possibility of violence in an encounter that should be exclusively political.

PRISONER REPORTS PRESENCE OF U.S. SERVICEMEN

PA020334 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Radio Venceremos presents this prisoner of war taken by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front on the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front. We shall now speak with this prisoner of war:

[Question] In San Miguel, in your garrison, are there former Somozist guards?

[Answer] Yes there are; many of them were guards in Nicaragua. When I arrived at the garrison as a recruit, there were some 500 of them. Some days later, however, the number was reduced. It was said they were being transferred to several garrisons. [words distinct].

[Question] As you must have learned from Radio Venceremos, the San Miguel Garrison ammunition dump exploded and destroyed a large part of the installations. Do you have any knowledge of what there was in that ammunition dump?

[Answer] There were many rifles, large guns and there were [words indistinct]. There were these U.S. airplanes. They brought weapons. They brought cases of weapons and these were distributed to all.

[Question] Did you see any gringos in the garrison? North Americans?

[Answer] Yes, a few of them did arrive. They stayed there about 2 weeks and then [words indistinct].

[Question] Many of them?

[Answer] There were a few of them. About four or so.

[Question] Were they in uniform?

[Answer] Yes, in uniform.

[Question] Were they at the San Miguel Garrison?

[Answer] Yes, at the garrison. I saw them hold meetings with many officers. I saw them speaking because they did it in the open. Onl they understand each other.

FMLN TO STUDY SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVE

PA040150 Paris AFP in Spanish 2155 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] San Jose, 3 Mar (AFP)--An AGENCIA PERIODISTICA INDEPENDIENTE [API] cable said here today that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) will "carefully analyze" the Socialist International proposal made last weekend in Panama to seek a solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

An FMLN General Command communique disseminated by API said the rebel organization "interpreted the resolution adopted by the Socialist International Latin American section as a defeat for U.S. interventionist plans and a victory for the Salvadoran people."

The document says that "the Yankee arrogance in trying to assume the role of Central American policeman" was defeated in Panama. "The attempts in Panama to present the Salvadoran conflict as an East-West confrontation also failed. This is one of the outworn cold war maneuvers," it adds. "The FMLN is fully aware of the great effort made by Bernt Carlsson, secretary general, who received a report taken to Panama by guerrilla commanders Ferman Cienfuegos and Joaquin Villalobos," the communique concludes.

Representatives of Latin American Social Democratic parties met last weekend in Panama City under the chairmanship of Carlsson to analyze a possible negotiated solution to the Salvadoran conflict. Delegates from Costa Rica, Mexico, Venezuela, El Salvador, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay, Argentina, Ecuador, Peru, Honduras and Guatemala attended the discussions along with Social Democrats from Germany, Spain, Portugal and France. The delegates agreed in Panama City to reaffirm their support for the Salvadoran opposition headed by the Revolutionary Democratic Front.

The final document of the Socialist congress, published yesterday, requested the mediation of Nobel Peace prizewinner and [word indistinct] of the International Social Democrats, Willy Brandt, to intercede with President Reagan in order to establish a dialogue to end the Salvadoran conflict.

FMLN WAR BULLETIN REPORTS VICTORY IN MEANGUERA

PA030247 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 2 Mar 81

["War Bulletin" issued by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front's Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front at 1844 on 2 March]

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] reports to the people of El Salvador and the rest of the world a vast military operation carried out by a large number of our troops. Our forces intercepted the enemy's reinforcements sent to help the enemy troops in Meanguera. The enemy forces were intercepted and repelled on all the roads from San Francisco Gotera, Ocicala, Villa del Rosario, Jocoaitique and the northern main highway to Meanguera. Our forces surrounded Meanguera without our enemies noticing our action. At 0608 on 2 March we launched a demolishing attack. The enemy sent reinforcements from towns in northern Morazan Department which were repelled by our forces in a fight that lasted approximately 2 and 1/2 hours.

The assault operation on the enemy's position in Meanguera was a victory of the FMLN forces and of the national liberation movement in Morazan Department. It took less than 1 hour for our forces to drive back the bulk of the enemy's forces, which fell back in disorder to their headquarters in Meanguera. The other groups were isolated and defeated.

During this action, we seized a large quantity of G-3 rifles and other arms from the enemy. The enemy lost 20 men in this fight. We lost only two or our men. An enemy fighter plane flew over the zone at 0900, opening fire on its own positions in Jocoaltepeque and Perquin. A helicopter appeared but did not fire any shots.

ARMY REPORTS 60 GUERRILLAS KILLED IN SAN VICENTE

PA040242 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 2 Mar 81 p 1

[Excerpts] More than 60 extremists were killed Saturday and Sunday in clashes in five cantons of San Lorenzo and San Esteban Catarina in San Vicente Department, the army's 5th Detachment reported. The source also reported breaking up a clandestine hospital and defensive barricades. The army expects that by the end of the week the zone of San Esteban Catarina, San Lorenzo and other towns will be under its control.

FMLN GUERRILLAS ATTACK, LOOT TRAIN IN SAN VICENTE

PA031633 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2317 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Leftist guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] attacked and looted a train going to the port of Cutuco, 220 km east of San Salvador, according to official reports.

Official sources said that the train was stopped by the FMLN guerrillas near the San Diego Canton, jurisdiction of San Vicente, in an operation that lasted more than an hour and during which the insurgents looted the freight cars, ordered the passengers to leave the train and damaged several boxcars. Government spokesmen also said that the leftists took with them large amounts of food, medicine and cargo consigned to the stores in the eastern zone. The rebels used bazookas to stop the train.

HONDURAS

PATRIOTIC FRONT, PDCH WARN OF POSSIBLE COUP

PA040314 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Mar 81

[Text] The Honduran Patriotic Front and the Christian Democratic Party in that country today warned of the possibility of a coup d'etat in the near future. According to PRENSA LATINA news agency, these two groups published a communique in Teguicigalpa accusing the ultraconservative sectors of the armed forces of plotting to overthrow the present provisional government headed by Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia. The communique adds that the extreme rightist groups are promoting belligerent opposition to the Nicaraguan revolution and an interventionist attitude on El Salvador.

The pronouncement by the Patriotic Front and the Christian Democrats was made some hours after the Honduran Armed Forces had called for establishment of a common front against a hypothetical Nicaraguan attack. It also comes after reports last week to the effect that sectors within the Honduran Armed Forces are preparing a large-scale attack on the Sandinist process. At the same time, it was stated that in the event of a Honduran military attack on Nicaragua, the U.S. fleet in the Caribbean would be prepared to block the sea route between Cuba and Nicaragua to prevent the Havana government from coming to the aid of the authorities in Managua.

National Party Comment

PA022007 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Interview with National Party of Honduras leader Ruben Dario Zepeda, vice president of the Central District's metropolitan council, by Douglas Membreno; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] What can you tell us about a publication that charges that the Honduran extreme right is preparing a coup?

[Answer] At this point it would be suicidal to stage a coup, my dear friend. Who can stage a coup here? The armed forces? They have only to look around in Central America to see the conditions and the political situation that prevails throughout the continent. The only thing a coup would achieve would be to noisily hasten the disruption of our present social stability, which exists in spite of the agents infiltrated in all organizations, agents who are trying to disrupt our social peace.

[Question] Can you expand on this?

[Answer] There are agents infiltrated even in the press circles who are interested in creating chaos and fear so that panic can run rampant and anarchy can take over in our country.

There are viable political solutions in Central America which would enable us to return to a constitutional order and start with fixed development goals for the country. We do have political alternatives. To achieve success depends on the way these alternatives are handled by the politicians and on the serenity and prudence with which political matters are handled. Political solutions do exist in Honduras and, unless this is a tendentious campaign, I do not see the reason for this irresponsibile talk about staging a coup in our country.

PNH LEADER ZUNIGA TO BACK ARMY IN CASE OF ATTACK

PA281456 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Feb 81

[Text] Ricardo Zuniga Agustinus, top leader of the Honduran National Party [PNH] and its candidate for the presidency, said that in the event of a violation of our sovereignty and territory by foreign forces, the blue militia will fully support the national army.

[Begin recording] Let there be no mistake about it; let no one be deceived. The PNH will support the Honduran Army if it is attacked in an attempt to violate the nation's sovereignty and independence. Just as its name indicates, the PNH mainly defends the nation and of course, the people's armed branch. [end recording]

HAVANA: GOVERNMENT ALLOWS ENTRY OF FOREIGN TROOPS

PA012152 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Text] The Honduran Coordination Board of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People released a document in San Jose, Costa Rica, criticizing a legislative agreement recently approved by the Tegucigalpa government that authorizes the entry of foreign troops into Honduran territory and the departure of the National Guard from the country.

The document states that now the Honduran president has the authority to authorize foreign troops to enter the country or transit through to another nation. In addition, he may order the departure of Honduran soldiers to serve abroad in compliance with international treaties and conventions.

This agreement reached by the Legislative Assembly corroborated charges made a few days ago by the newspaper EL TIEMPO of Tegucigalpa to the effect that the United States plans to use the Honduran regime to apply the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance in El Salvador.

FOREIGN SECRETARY ON RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

PA032003 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Interview with Honduran Foreign Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra by unidentified announcer on 2 March on arriving in Tegucigalpa from Lima, where he closed the El Salvador-Honduras treaty mediation office--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Foreign Secretary, how are relations between Honduras and Nicaragua?

[Answer] Relations are normal. Incidents have occurred, protests have been filed by the governments following the incidents and pertinent action is being taken through diplomatic channels. We think that [words indistinct] leads to speculation.

[Question] Some Nicaraguan Government officials have said that Somozists living in Honduras are responsible for the situation.

[Answer] [words indistinct] One of the problems we have in Honduras is that we have refugees from Nicaragua and El Salvador, and extreme measures cannot be implemented, for humanitarian reasons. No other government will welcome these (?people). The Honduran Government's situation is special. These people come here due to our country's location. I also want to say that the government doesn't just have to deal with refugees from Somozism but also a small group fleeing from Sandinism [words indistinct] the government is trying to solve problems in keeping with international moral commitments.

[Question] Has the tension between Honduras and Nicaragua been toned down since the latest incidents?

[Answer] Tension has been considerably toned down since then. The Nicaraguan Government's reply twisted the facts. We regret that, but we feel that the position of the regional commander in seeking to coordinate with his counterpart in Nicaragua is an indication that the Honduran Government wants to live in harmony [words indistinct].

[Question] Would you confirm that there is communist intervention in Central America and especially in Honduras?

[Answer] Well, that's not what I said. I mentioned specifically the arms traffic, which the media are aware of because the Armed Forces Public Relations Office released a bulletin on that and showed pictures and everything, and this indicates that there is communist intervention in Central America.

[Question] Do you confirm it then?

[Answer] Well, arms smuggling is a reality and you were able to see the weapons and ammunition.

[Question] But it was stated that the arms were going to El Salvador.

[Answer] Well, I will tell you that they were captured in Honduras and that they were in transit for another country [words indistinct].

[Question] Through what country is communist intervention being conducted?

[Answer] Well, the armed forces command is collecting information on the weapons seized to determine where they came from.

ATLANTIDA BANK REPORTS PAUL VINELLI'S RELEASE

PA031705 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1430 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Report by Alfonso (Anariba Cali) from northern Honduras]

[Excerpts] The Atlantida bank has supplied an exclusive report to the press department of "Cadena Noticiosa Audiovideo" on the emergence of Dr Paul Vinelli, president of the well-known banking firm. According to the report made by official an spokesman of the bank, Dr Vinelli appeared yesterday.

The network's news department tried to obtain further information and merely informed the Honduran people that Dr Vinelli's reappearance is official. The bank spokesman said Dr Vinelli may have been released in the capital. He added that key officials of the Tegucigalpa-based bank officially reported the reappearance here in San Pedro Sula.

Vinelli reappeared last night, presumably in Tegucigalpa. He spent 75 days in captivity. According to the official bank spokesmen in San Pedro Sula, the Atlantida bank is drawing up an official press communique on the release.

NICARAGUA

U.S. ALLIES 'REJECT' EAGLEBURGER MISSION TO EUROPE

PA031752 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Feb 81 P 3

[Editorial: "The Failure of the Eagleburger Mission"]

[Text] At the very start, the Reagan administration has experienced a diplomatic failure which is also one of the biggest failures ever of U.S. foreign policy: the Eagleburger mission. The White House sent a mission to Europe headed by Mr Eagleburger to convince the governments of the UK, France, Belgium, West Germany and other NATO countries to completely support U.S. policy in Central America and especially the policy of supporting the Salvadoran junta. The mission had "conclusive evidence" that the Salvadoran conflict is Soviet-inspired and that what is occurring in El Salvador is a plot by "forces alien to the area."

However, for the U.S. envoys things did not go as expected: the European reaction was not only cold and wary, as in the case of France, but completely disdainful of U.S. intentions, as occurred in the UK, where the Foreign Office, despite the conservative stance of Margaret Thatcher's government, openly rejected the mission. The reaction of the Swedish Government was one of outright rejection. In turn, West German reacted firmly; Economic Cooperation Minister Offergeld stated that the Salvadoran junta is staying in power only through institutionalized violence and repression and that Germany is not going to provide economic assistance to it. Undoubtedly the objective of the Eagleburger mission was to consolidate economic and financial support by the European countries to the Salvadoran junta; to convince the NATO governments of the "danger" posed by guerrilla warfare in El Salvador to hemispheric security and thus of the need to support the junta; and to neutralize the growing support that influential European political circles have been giving the Revolutionary Democratic Front chaired by Social Democratic leader Guillermo Ungo.

U.S. strategy completely fell through, and the Reagan administration's support for the junta has been rather weakened because, in not accepting Eagleburger's reasons, the European governments he visited did not accept as wholesome the White House decision to provide unlimited military support to a government whose weakness and lack of popular backing has been noted even by Senator Percy, an influential Republican Party member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who has said that the junta is as unpopular as the Saigon government imposed by the United States on the Vietnamese people. And this is precisely what the European governments have seen very clearly: the risk that U.S. military escalation in El Salvador like that now taking place will have consequences similar to those of Vietnam and involve not just El Salvador but the entire region, thus creating a region of international tension in Central America.

The Reagan administration should have corrected its strategy in light of this major failure and serious warning from the European countries. To insist on the current position of open involvement in the Salvadoran situation by military and economic support to the junta means single-handedly practicing a policy hated by the whole world, even the U.S. allies. Nevertheless, we are already seeing the real reaction: the announcement of a possible blockade of Cuba. [paragraph continues]

And that means paying no attention to what the European allies told Mr Eagleburger: that the root of the Salvadoran issue is, as German minister Offergeld noted, the many years of injustice and oppression, the economic domination that a privileged caste has practiced for so many decades in that fraternal nation, and not external reasons. To reply by threatening to blockade Cuba is to go beyond reason and to start treading on ground that is more than dangerous.

PLANNING MINISTER VIEWS U.S. AID IN INTERVIEW

PA030353 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Mar 81

[Excerpt] Speaking in an interview on Mexican television, Nicaraguan Planning Minister Henry Ruiz stressed the mixed economy practiced by our revolution and said the U.S. threat to suspend economic aid has been in the papers but is not official so far.

Many things are being said about our controversial revolution, but facts show that it is not expropriating the private sector. On the contrary, the revolution is giving that sector financial support and has included business in its 1981 plan.

In reply to a question, Commander Henry Ruiz said: We are a landmark in history. The revolution's plans are based on efficiency and austerity, he added. He admitted that there is discontent among the people because of the high cost of living, but this is not a problem of the revolution: inflation exists not only in Nicaragua, but worldwide.

Referring again to the U.S. economic blackmail, he said: We are being blackmailed with bread. You can form your own opinion on the denial of $2 million to withhold bread from people who are still binding their wounds.

CORDOVA RIVAS ADDRESSES CONSERVATIVE PARTY GROUP

PA020414 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 24 Feb 81 p 12

[Text] Junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas has said that the Nicaraguan Conservative Party [PCN] must continue within the revolutionary process, maintaining its own identity but without confronting the Sandinist Front.

Cordova Rivas spoke before a group of Conservative Party members who feted him Sunday morning at a residence in the outskirts of the Boaco.

Cordova Rivas said that a true radical revolution has not occurred yet in Nicaragua because private property, freedom of the press and private education still exist.

The day in which these three things no longer exist in Nicaragua, then, the Conservative Party must assume a different attitude.

"As long as private property, freedom of the press and private education exist, the PCN must help in the revolutionary process," he said.

Borrowers of Ideology

The junta member said that the PCN did not have an ideology of its own but that it had borrowed the best from other political parties and made it its own.

He mentioned those he called the ideologists of conservatism--Rafael Paniagua Rivas, Joaquin Zavala and Reynaldo Tefel--to support his statement and said that they agreed with him.

"The attitude of the PCN is one of an attitude toward life," he emphasized and said that "all that is good is conservative."

He said that the PCN must continue within the revolutionary process to strive for the three basic principles: private property, freedom of the press and private education.

He also said that the Nicaraguan process will fail if it becomes radicalized.

The revolution must maintain its stability and the process must continue, as it has so far, without seeking the extremes, the junta member said.

ARCE, HASSAN ADDRESS JOURNALISTS CONGRESS

Arce Speech

PA022315 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1635 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce at the opening of the Farabundo Marti Fourth Congress of Union of Journalists of Nicaragua, in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] Companero members of the National Secretariat of the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua [UPN], Companero Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman, companero delegates of the international newsmen's organizations, companeros:

The National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front believes the fraternal greetings that we are expressing today at this important event for the Nicaraguan newsmen should also express the confidence we Sandinists have in the role the companero newsmen of Nicaragua play and should play. We want to express our best wishes for the success of this congress. We want to tell you that we hope this congress will lead to greater unity and cohesion and, therefore, greater strength of the Nicaraguan newsmen. We hope that through the discussion of your position and views during our country's crucial situation, the Nicaraguan newsmen will find the way to make their best and greatest contributions to our revolutionary process.

Many things happen here. Every day, every hour something happens in our country or the world that affects the march of the revolution and the changes it is carrying out. It is important that the causes behind each event be objectively and precisely analyzed. We must also view the consequences of each of those events on our country and our people's lives.

We recently said in a talk with a Latin American pastoral group of the evangelical church that almost always we have to seek some [word indistinct] behind the events in our country, the conflicts in our country, the events that reflect a questioning or a confrontation with the revolution. We were trying to describe the role imperialism is playing in the development of our revolution, particularly in its conflicts.

We believe that you more than anyone else must observe, analyze and study events in order to find the real cause of each of them. Nothing that happens here is casual. Nothing that occurs here can be considered a simple inspiration of the local minority forces that don't sympathize with our revolution because in some way they have been affected by it. We are developing, while others are trying to destabilize our revolution.

Of course, we are not asking you to fall into determinism. We are not asking you to see a malevolent imperialist plan behind every clash, robbery, workers' strike or protest. That is why we say that the work is complex. We know that there are a number of objective conditions that lead to specific feelings by the people. We cannot close our eyes to our own reality. However, neither can we ignore a desire to manipulate the problems and events.

I have said publicly that we need to make known and to analyze in the news media here the strategic plans of imperialism for Latin America, Central America and Nicaragua. The people must receive explanations on the inter-American defense strategy for the 1980's that was prepared by the Santa Fe group of the new U.S. government. One of its authors is the current adviser of the Security Council for Latin American Affairs.

The people will then see how the United States plans to act in the educational, economic, political, religious and union affairs of our countries. They will see how many of the things that occur here are recommendations of that study. Our people will have to be given other analyses [word indistinct] known by some newsmen or politicians but not secret, such as the specter of Castro or the analysis of Central America by the Heritage Foundation, so that no one will believe that what is going on are just casual occurrences.

You and our people cannot understand a number of things if we are not aware that there are programmed and conscious actions against our revolution. Many times actions can be the result of existing objective conditions in Nicaragua and many times they can be the result of manipulation of the healthy interest of some sectors of our people who justly feel disturbed by the defects, limitations or problems of our country.

We believe a congress of this nature must lead newsmen to a type of commitment to join efforts and deepen the study of problems, because this is the best way to contribute to our revolution.

We are currently being harassed by a phenomenon you have reported on. This is the case of Mr Gonzalez and the case of Steadman Fagot. Anybody would say that it is the attitude of two people in the face of a national problem. However, we know perfectly well that imperialist desires, support and direction are behind the actions of these two.

Many times this is hard to prove. But the U.S. and South American foreign agents who met and plotted with them and who financed their plans know that we have the information on those plans, and they know that we know who they are, even though sometimes they are covered by the protection of some diplomatic post. We know this is part of the game. The problem is that not only do we have to know about this game, but the people also have to know about it so they won't be deceived.

Newsmen have to be critical. However, to say newsmen should be critical does not mean that they should be hypercritical. Sometimes that mistake is made. It is believed that to be critical, one has to be hypercritical--that is, seeing all that is bad and sometimes even making up the bad. [Words indistinct] because when the news media already have a certain popular prejudice. To be critical means to be analytical, to study each problem and event, to see what provoked it and what effects it will have, to go to all sources, to try to explain to the people why a thing is going well or going badly, to try to explain to the government why its projects are going well or badly, what things are going wrong and what steps should be taken so they will go better, since what we want is to build a new Nicaragua for everyone.

We think this congress should find mechanisms for internal discussions in the UPN, for the training of newsmen and for structures that will lead to the individual improvement of each newsman, to a critical and analytical spirit, to forms of coordination and mutual support, and to help in the study of problems. Only united can you achieve this. Only then can you contribute with our people to what has been the cause of the revolutionary newsmen of our country: the achievement of the revolution's ideals and goals.

Hassan Speech

PA021944 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1655 GMT 1 Mar 81

[Speech by Moises Hassan Morales, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at the opening of the Farabundo Marti Fourth Congress of the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] Companeros of the board of directors, companero newsmen, companeros all: In Nicaragua there is being waged with more intensity than ever before in the history of our country an ideological struggle. It is an ideological struggle in which some reactionary media, some media which are opposed to this process, have reached incredible extremes.

The ideological struggle which they have sought to carry out has caused them to fall into the realm of vulgarity, has caused them to fall into the open betrayal of the interests of Nicaragua.

But there is an ideological struggle in Nicaragua. On the one hand, we have the majority sectors of the country, the deprived sectors of the country, the sectors eternally exploited at the vanguard of which is the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. On the other hand, there are the defenders of privileges, the defenders of established order, the defenders of Nicaragua's dependence on U.S. imperialism, the defenders, in short, of the past which we want to bury once and for all. An intense ideological struggle is being waged.

The purpose of this ideological struggle is to try to persuade the broad sectors, especially the media which are still undecided and vacillating and which are full of ire and on many occasions express prejudices that are a result of 50 years of intense ideological campaigning by U.S. imperialism. Those vacillating sectors have a sudden reaction to the mere mention, to the simple word of communism or socialism. They experience a reflex reaction without many times even understanding what is being said. These sectors are the prime objective of this ideological struggle because obviously there are sectors which are clearly defined in this struggle and which will not change no matter what.

On the one hand, of course, are the exploited sectors, the impoverished sectors, the sectors which have substandard levels of existence and which recognize that in this revolution and its vanguard they have the hope of a better life, of a more just society. Those sectors are very well defined.

Alongside these sectors are some sectors which are also clearly defined and which understand--and this includes the bourgeoisie, sectors which are of bourgeois descent, who despite their bourgeois or petit bourgeois status are identified with the interests of the poor and exploited sectors--that they have participated in and benefited from an unjust society, who have been collaborators of an oppressive system against the majority of the people, against those who generate the wealth of our country, and who have had enough courage and awareness, enough integrity to assume energetic and clear stands alongside justice, alongside the exploited sectors.

Facing these sectors are the sectors that are also well defined and are opposed to the march of the revolution, sectors that now proclaim out loud their participation in the struggle against Somoza. Some did participate but others, however, did not. In fact, these sectors openly include Somozist sectors and sectors opposed to Somoza. These sectors are clearly defined. Some, in fact, contributed to the struggle against Somoza, but they did not contribute to the revolution. On the contrary, we know for a fact, and it is no secret but part of Nicaragua's history, how these sectors openly asked for intervention in Nicaragua to prevent the victory of the FSLN at the vanguard of its people.

It is very clear that all of these sectors which now speak of their contribution and cooperation in the struggle were only acting in the same way as the U.S. imperialists impelled them to act.

The honest newsmen of Nicaragua played a preponderant role in the struggle against Somozism. The newsmen of Nicaragua produced a series of events, probably unparalleled anywhere else. They produced phenomena such as the catacomb news reporting. They produced men who, when they had finished their role as newsmen, became combatants, guerrillas, some even losing their lives, while others survived the test. These honest newsmen, these honest journalists of Nicaragua, although they may not necessarily have had armed participation, although perhaps prior to the triumph of the Nicaraguan triumph may not have had a relevant role in the struggle of the peoples for multiple reasons, for diverse reasons, but who are honest journalists, must be at the vanguard of this ideological struggle in which we are engaged. They are the ones who must shoulder the fundamental burden of this ideological struggle.

The enemy is very skillful in this ideological struggle. It has advisers, it has foreign advisers. A large amount of dollars enter this country destined to finance the ideological campaign and the struggle of the counterrevolutionary media. There are dollars and skillful men who know how the ideological struggle is waged, men who have dedicated their talents to clear the winding path that leads to the destruction of the people. These men are giving advice in disguise to the reactionary media here; they supply money, facilities, give international publicity to the heinous reports which the reactionary media divulge internally.

In conclusion, it is a difficult enemy, it is an experienced enemy, an enemy with much knowledge and many means. And this enemy is being confronted by the honest journalists of Nicaragua, the revolutionary journalists of Nicaragua, who have less experience, less resources, less training, great difficulties, with greater scruples, more decency, who are confronting an enemy which knows no limits. This enemy is not limited by economic means, by its knowledge, training, decency or respect. Nothing limits it. This is the enemy which you face and the enemy you must defeat in this ideological struggle.

This means that the honest journalists of Nicaragua have a big responsibility. It means that you must train yourselves in the awareness that you are facing that enemy, that you must prepare, that you must be ready, that you must better yourselves substantially in many cases. This is so because our journalism, agile and combative, which we witnessed in the period prior to the people's triumph, had several characteristics; it had some yellowish inclinations, some sensationalist inclinations which still linger.

JUDGE ACQUITS HUMAN RIGHTS LEADER GONZALEZ

PA031807 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1748 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Managua, 3 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A Managua judge today acquitted Jose Esteban Gonzalez, national coordinator of the Nicaraguan Permanent Human Rights Commission (CPDH), of charges of having violated the country's security laws.

Judge Felix Trejos Trejos, first district judge of Managua, acquitted him, saying that it was "an act of generosity" by the Nicaraguan revolution. Gonzalez, a leader of the CPDH, a private organization engaged in monitoring civilian and political rights, was arrested on 19 February and accused of disrupting public order and violating national security.

Gonzalez Statement

PA032034 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] At 1055 today, Felix Trejos Trejos, First District Criminal Court judge, ordered the release of Jose Esteban Gonzalez, coordinator of the Permanent Human Rights Commission [CPDH], after he presented to the judge, through his defense lawyers, a document retracting all that he had said against the Sandinist government during his recent visit to Europe.

The judge received the document and immediately sent it to the prosecutor's office, which quickly examined it and notified the judge that it was dropping its charges against Gonzalez because he had admitted that he had (?slandered) the Nicaraguan fatherland and people (?who have been affected) by the withholding of the U.S. credit for the purchase of wheat for bread.

As a result of the order of the Justice Ministry, Judge Trejos Trejos had no other alternative but to close the trial and to order the immediately release of slanderer Jose Esteban Gonzalez.

Here is the text of the document that Jose Esteban Gonzalez presented to the First District Criminal Court judge retracting what he had stated abroad against the revolutionary government.

Judge of the First District Criminal Court:

I, Jose Esteban Gonzalez R., whose general particulars are described in the records that I will subsequently present to you with due respect, state: With regard to the trial instituted under your authority against the undersigned for violations of the law on public order and security, I want to make this statement in order to clarify any misunderstanding stemming from certain statements that were attributed to me regarding the human rights situation in Nicaragua.

First of all, I want to state that, risking my own life, I struggled for many years to end the injustice and the brutalities of the Somozist regime. This has been recognized by distinguished members of the revolutionary government who were helped by the undersigned when they were imprisoned by Somoza. I wish to reiterate now, as I have always done, my total identification with the essential principles of this revolution and I want to state that I will continue to struggle for its improvement and full success.

Having stated the aforementioned, I now make the following specific explanations:

1. I have never accused, either personally or as coordinator of the CPDH, the National Reconstruction Government of approving or tolerating the use of torture. Nevertheless, in our files we have some isolated cases in which members of the local police were accused of abuses against prisoners. Any indication contrary to the aforementioned is an incorrect interpretation of my public statements.

2. I agree with the government that in the first few days of victory, particularly in the period between the beginning of July and August 1979, there were cases of executions, carried out in an individual manner in rural areas, and that there were cases of missing persons during this period. Most of the total estimated number of disappearances occurred during this initial period when the current government had not consolidated its control over the country.

3. My statements on the number and status of the prisoners has also been misinterpreted. A more exact sense of my statements would be that the number of prisoners could have amounted to a maximum of 8,000 at the end of December 1979. However, this is an estimate on my part based on the number of prisoners that the government said it had detained, plus the number of missing persons estimated by myself and my estimates on the number of persons who are currently imprisoned in various local prisons. The statements to which I am referring should never be interpreted as a defense of the Somozist prisoners who committed atrocities against the Nicaraguan people. Of the original figure of approximately 7,500 prisoners accused of Somozist activities, I personally estimate that about 4,000 are still imprisoned at the time of this statement.

I have agreed to submit all my financial records to the revolutionary government so they will be checked and so that it will be proven that all the money that I have received has been used exclusively to carry out the work of the CPDH.

I wish to take advantage of this opportunity to respectfully ask once again for the cooperation of the revolutionary government and the National Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in order to jointly achieve the objectives of the revolution and to guarantee all Nicaraguans their essential rights.

To conclude, I recognize that the revolutionary governments has respected my right to have a public hearing before a civil court, to choose my own defence lawyer and has accepted the presence of legal voluntary observers during these proceedings.

[Signed] Jose Esteban Gonzalez R; [dated] Managua, Free Nicaragua, 2 March 1981. Presented by Dr Marta Patricia Baltodano at 0850 3 March 1981. First District Criminal Court, Managua, 0855 3 March 1981. Let Dr Danilo J. Lacayo, assistant criminal prosecutor, be notified of this document so he will issue his opinion in the next hearing.

[dated] Managua, 0858, 3 March 1981.

RAUL CASTRO DECORATES MEXICAN NAVY SECRETARY

FL031121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], has presented the 20th FAR Anniversary Commemorative Medal to Adm Ricardo Chazaro Lara, navy secretary of the United Mexican States. Party Politburo members Juan Almeida, Armando Hart, Pedro Miret and Julio Camacho Aguilera and alternate Politburo members Vilma Espin and Division Generals Senen Casas Regueiro, Abelardo Colome Ibarra and Sixto Batista Santana attended the ceremony which was held last night at the Palace of the Revolution.

Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria, vice minister of the FAR and chief of the revolutionary navy, read the justification for awarding the high decoration. Referring to the visit of Adm Ricardo Chazaro Lara, who is a guest of the FAR minister, Santamaria said it represents a new expression of the traditional ties of friendship between Cuba and Mexico which no historical intimidation has been able to break. He recalled that Mexico was the only Latin American nation which, demonstrating absolute sovereignty, did not add its power and prestige to the criminal attempt at isolating Cuba, blockading its commerce and turning back the course of the political processes selected by its citizens. We are certain, he emphasized, that in the current Latin American situation Mexico will maintain its position because it does not back down in the face of haughty and imperious actions of those who behave as if the world were what it no longer is.

In his reply, the navy secretary of the United Mexican States stressed that in honoring him, the affection of brothers which identify the naval, ground and air forces of the two countries once again is manifested. Shortly after his arrival in this capital yesterday, Adm Ricardo Chazaro Lara and the delegation he heads laid floral wreaths at the monument to Jose Marti and at the mausoleum of Gen Antonio Maceo at Revolution Plaza and El Cacahaul, respectively. They were accompanied by Army Gen Raul Castro. Army Gen Raul Castro yesterday also received Adm Ricardo Chazaro Lara at FAR headquarters. At these talks, they called for further strengthening the relations of friendship between Cuba and Mexico.

ZIMBABWE HOUSING MINISTER ARRIVES IN HAVANA

FL031434 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1427 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Eddison Zvobgo, minister of local government and housing of Zimbabwe, has arrived in Havana at the invitation of Levi Farah, minister of government in charge of construction overseas. Zimbabwe's delegation is interested in learning the development of housing in Cuba. (Leslie Vincent), permanent secretary of the minister, and (Ernest Rodwell Mature), deputy secretary, arrived with the African leader.

CUBA ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT OF UNESCO COMMITTEE

FL032017 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1916 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Today Cuba was elected vice president of the UNESCO Physical Education and Sports Committee after completing its tenure as president. The election took place this morning at the main offices of UNESCO in Paris during a meeting of the Physical Education and Sports Committee. Several speakers praised the work of Cuban Professor Raudol Ruiz Aguilera, who had acted as president of the committee representing Cuba until today. Our delegation proposed Nigeria as president and it was unanimously approved. Cuba was elected vice president after being proposed by the Latin American group. Others elected vice president were representatives of the Soviet Union, Holland, China and Libya.

WASHINGTON'S 'ADVENTURISM' THREATENS MANKIND

FL031929 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants political information program commentary]

[Text] The current Washington administration's adventuristic behavior is a serious threat to mankind's hopes for peace, and leads to the progressive deterioration of the process of international detente. This situation, which is deeply disturbing because of the nefarious consequences it might bring about, requires timely, forceful and concerned action on the part of the international community to avert the danger of a nuclear disaster.

Military expenditures in the United States have reached the staggering amount of $150 billion per year. Meanwhile, the archreactionaries representing the military-industrial complex are advocating more increases. As is known, a large part of these resources is for the development of powerful and sophisticated strategic nuclear arms. Furthermore, the comedy staged in connection with the fight against terrorism is now added to the much publicized campaign about a presumed Soviet threat. This is a clear escalation of the cold war.

Demagoguery, the most absolute disregard for the aspirations of peoples, imperial arrogance and lies are the elements of the new creation of the White House and the Pentagon, which today attempt to portray the masses who struggle for freedom and independence as simple terrorists. It is patently absurd and tremendously ridiculous that those who infect the Near East, Africa and the Indian Ocean with their war machinery; who support the most reactionary regimes on earth, such as South Africa and Israel; who harbor interventionist ideas in El Salvador and who utter aggressive statements against Cuba and Nicaragua, are now bent of freeing the world from terrorism.

Nations know perfectly well that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are not the ones that support terrorism and heat up the international atmosphere, as the imperialist misinformation agencies would like the world to believe. The USSR and the rest of the nations in the socialist community, faithful to the internationalist principles and the aspirations for peace and justice of mankind, support the struggle of peoples for a better future and make huge efforts to solve the problems that endanger the vital interests of all inhabitants on earth. Eloquent examples of this are the creative and constructive proposals for peace formulated by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. These proposals have had wide repercussion around the world. Sensible and realistic peoples and governments of the world can see in the implementation of these proposals the possibility of eliminating to a great extent the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

Concrete actions on behalf of peace and not the howling of wolves--which, after all, do not scare anyone--are what people expect. As Brezhnev's report to the 26th CPSU Congress emphasizes, the road to the future lies not in the preparation of a war that would condemn peoples to a senseless waste of their material and spiritual wealth, but in the consolidation of peace.

TRADE MINISTER IN TOKYO FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

For reportage on the participation in economic talks in Tokyo by Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz, see the Japan section of the 3 March and subsequent issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

GRENADA

PUBLIC WORKERS UNION CALLS STRIKE ACTION

FL040032 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] Workers in some sections of the public service went on sick-out today in response to a call made by the executive of the PWU [Public Workers Union]. Reports reaching RFG [Radio Free Grenada] news today said that the areas worst hit [words indistinct] where teachers did not go to work thus affecting thousands of children. RFG news also learned that in the outparishes, such as Grenville and Sauteurs, post offices and some of the government offices were closed. It was also reported this morning that there were problems with airplane flights into the country but, when contacted one airport official said that in the afternoon things went back to normal with two flights arriving.

RFG news also visited various ministries in St George's and [word indistinct] as normal in those ministries despite the fact that some workers remained off the jobs. [Word indistinct] spoke to workers in the public service and they gave their impression of the sick-out call by the executive of the Public Workers Union. [passage indistinct]

Those were some public workers as they gave their opinion of the sick-out action called by the executive of the Public Workers Union. The members of [words indistinct] organizations have been calling RFG news expressing support for the People's Revolutionary Government and condemning today's action by members of the Public Workers Union. [passage indistinct]

JAMAICA

JLP WINNING LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTION BY LANDSLIDE

FL031814 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Mar 81

[Text] The ruling Jamaica Labor Party was last night heading for another overwhelming win over its opponents in local government elections 4 months after a similar landslide in national polling. Three hours after polls closed yesterday evening, the JLP was assured of winning one of the parish councils, St Thomas, and was leading the count in all areas. There are 262 seats in the 13 parish councils and the JLP won 13 by default when no opposing candidates were nominated.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

PROBLEMS IN FORMING OPPOSITION COALITION

FL272330 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 27 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Speculation is rife tonight that recent efforts in Trinidad and Tobago to put together a coalition to oppose the ruling People's National Movement in general elections due to take place this year are running into trouble. According to the Barbados-based CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY, one of the sore points blocking a possible coalition among the opposition parties is the question of leadership of the coalition. The agency has one of the groups involved in the talks--the Tapia House Movement--as saying it will not be part of any coalition headed by a person who doesn't possess proper leadership qualities. And to add further [word indistinct] to the efforts to form a coalition, another group--the Borough Action Team--has reportedly pulled out of the discussions saying it never intended to contest the elections. The other parties said to be involved in the talks to form a coalition are the United Labor Front, the Democratic Action Congress and the National Joint Action Committee.